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**The Cox Wallop Then and the
Cox Fattle Now.**

This paper asks the American pub-
lic to take a good look at the follow-
ing expression from Governor Cox
before yesterday:

"My campaign will be dedicated
to the task of bringing peace with
honor, of readjusting the affairs of
civilization and of creating a new
day out of which we will make the
best of the lessons of the past."

When he delivered himself of the
foregoing Governor Cox surely had
some specific thought in his brain
and possibly understood it himself.
He cannot imagine, however, that
when he talked that way he was let-
ting the public in on the secret. In be-
half of the people of the United
States we ask Governor Cox plump
out exactly what does he mean by
all that?

Where has the old Cox wallop
gone? What has hamstrung the old
Cox power of expression when his
paper, the *Dayton News*, was defend-
ing the German submarines for com-
mitting their Lusitania slaughter of
American men, women and children?

There wasn't any vagueness then.
There wasn't any wordy, muddled,
fuddled stuff. There was this sort
of strong, direct speech, with a ver-
y ferocity of stroke:

"We have not heard of many
Americans biting their finger nails at
the thought of the submarine activi-
ties. . . . They have committed no
crime against us."

Compare the meaningless twaddle
of day before yesterday with the old
Cox manner of putting a thing with
such clarity, drive and cruelty that
nobody could misunderstand it. Hark
back to the time when for weeks and
months after German soldiers, sailors
and agents were setting fire to our
ships, blowing up our factories, at-
tempting the assassination of our pub-
lic officers and slaughtering our peo-
ple his paper, the *Dayton News*, was
saying such things as:

"Every indication now is that tens
of thousands of these splendid people
[Germans] still sympathizing with
the Fatherland, still believing in the
righteousness of the German cause,
still hopeful that Germany will win
—there is every evidence that they
will vote for President Wilson for
re-election as the best means of aid-
ing Germany."

Where on last Wednesday was the
Cox hand which delivered such mas-
sive and smashing, if unspeakable,
blows when this nation was about to
cross swords with Germany in defence
of its liberties, the lives of its people
and the honor of its name? He did
not write everything that was in his
paper? Of course he did not. But
didn't he know about them? Didn't
he watch everything that was in his
paper? Didn't he inspire everything
that was in it? Well, consider this
testimony from a eulogy of him writ-
ten by an admirer, C. L. Kinkpatrick,
and printed on the 11th day of
July, 1920, in the *Cleveland Plain
Dealer*:

"Despite his heavy duties as Gov-
ernor JAMES M. Cox still keeps a
guardian eye on his two papers, the
Dayton Daily News and the *Spring-
field News*. If the smallest item in
his papers displeases him the writer
of the item or the editor handling it
is called in for a conference.

"I remember one instance," re-
marked a former employee of the
Dayton News, "when two quotations
were omitted from the Wall Street
stock table. Cox sent the following
note to HOWARD ECKERT, then his
city editor: 'HOWARD, I am getting
tired of being the watchdog of this
newspaper and I want you to end
this carelessness.'"

Doesn't Governor Cox today know
how to make his meaning clear to the

American people as he did in those
days when he was giving aid and
comfort to Germany? Or, with that
skill of the inspired pen which showed
itself so powerfully and brutally then,
does he now deliberately jumble and
become his words so as to keep the
American people in the dark as to
what he means to do if ever he goes
into the White House?

If Sir Thomas Lifts the Cup

There are thousands of Americans
who sincerely believe that the sport
of yachting would be greatly benefited
if Sir THOMAS LIPTON were to suc-
ceed in his long cherished design to
"lift" the America's Cup, but none of
them wants to see the trophy lost
through an accident any more than
that the sportsman Sir THOMAS wants
to bear it away with him through
default.

Yet it must be borne in mind that
the parting of a halyard on the Res-
olute yesterday, the incident which
compelled her withdrawal from the
race, is a part of the game. The con-
test is not merely to decide which
sloop can cover a given distance in
the shorter period of time, if every-
thing holds. It is to decide which
yacht is best designed, best equipped
and best handled. The halyard which
gave way yesterday should have held.
That it did not is the consequence of
some factor in preparation or handling
against which precautions should have
been taken. Similar occurrences have
marked previous races for the Amer-
ica's Cup.

If Sir THOMAS wins the trophy
with Shamrock IV, there will be a
splendid revival of interest in it. If
he does not we shall confidently ex-
pect him back again as soon as he
can build another challenger.

Tammany in the Schools.

If the interpretation naturally and
universally put on the failure of the
Board of Education to reelect Associ-
ate Superintendent of Schools TRIN-
LAX—that it was a piece of Tammany
Hall politics—proves correct one of
the most important jobs the voters
of New York city have ever tackled
lies before them.

In our opinion Mr. TRINLAX should
have been reelected. He is compe-
tent. He is experienced. He had the
support of the instructors whose work
he supervised. He had the enmity of
every lawless agitator in and out of
the school system, whose enmity gives
testimony to the sound citizenship of
those against whom it is directed. In
opposition to him no facts have been
adduced and no charges have been
made. Yet he was defeated.

The members of the Board of Edu-
cation must recognize the conclusions
voters who know Tammany will in-
evitably draw from these circum-
stances. In justice to the taxpayers
they should explain why Mr. TRINLAX
was defeated. If a sufficient explana-
tion is not forthcoming the taxpay-
ers will be justified in the belief that
Tammany is playing politics with the
schools.

In the past Tammany has been
thrown out of power because some of
its bravest stole city money. How long
will Tammany be tolerated in power
when the people make up their minds
some of its bravest are stealing edu-
cation from the children?

The Battle of the Waist Line.

Wherever the battle of the waist
line is fought the method of the
Quaker City man who dropped 303
of 623 pounds in six months will be
discussed. EMORY TITMUS's system
of early rising and calisthenics, break-
fast of fruit, coffee and roll, slinging
of bundles of wet towels weighing
forty pounds for five hours, no lunch-
ing, an hour with the medicine ball,
a swim for two hours, a steam bath
followed by a short walk, dinner of
meat, coffee and bread, a rest for
three hours, ending with drinking a
quart of water, and bed at 10:30
o'clock will be analyzed by every
strategist who has studied the art of
weight reduction.

The fear of fat has resulted in
many queer devices to obtain a sylph-
like form. There was Mrs. MAX
BELLIE MCARTHUR of Chicago, who re-
duced twenty-five pounds in twenty-
three days by living on water and
two stalks of celery daily. A candi-
date for policeman in the Windy
City reduced twenty-five pounds in
five days by drinking water and for
dinner eating a piece of ice the size
of a walnut and between meals
munching half a slice of lemon peel
with a swallow of water. Then there
is our former Secretary of State who
when he is beyond 200 pounds cuts his
food to one meal a day and once a
week engages in wood chopping.

Mr. TART is Exhibit A to the ques-
tion "What can a fat man do?"
The former President reduced sev-
enty-five pounds by a diet not severe.
At meals he drank a glass or two of
water, gave up bread and toast and
all fattening food; all butter and
other fats, stuck for meat to beef and
mutton and fowl, shunned pork and
veal, omitted fat fish like salmon and
gave up sweets. He ate all vegetables
except potatoes and all fruits not hav-
ing too much sugar. He took mod-
erate exercise every day, playing golf
or walking four or five miles, and
was happy.

Dr. TANNER, SUCCI and hundreds
of others, some seeking notoriety,
have tested their endurance by going
without food for many days, thereby
losing weight, a practice not half so
good as that of the philosopher LUCAS
CORNARO, who believed that when a
man reached middle life twelve ounces
of food daily was sufficient. That

may have been all right in the six-
teenth century, when men retired from
active life early, but in these days
when men are youngsters at 60 a
day's work requires adequate com-
pensation in the way of good food.
Dieting has been a standard treat-
ment for the increasing waist line.
Stefor Germany started the world
war tight skirts became the fashion,
and in Breslau a woman in order to
have a becoming figure used a proc-
ess known only to herself, reduced
thirty-one pounds and obtained the
chic appearance she desired. Her
husband, however, sued for divorce,
pleading that her deliberate reduction
of her charms constituted a legal
grievance. He asserted also that the
system had ruined his wife's digestion
and spoiled her temper. The court
ruled that had the diminution of
weight been due to an unavoidable
cause the husband would have had
no case, but as it was brought about
intentionally he was entitled to a
divorce.

In trying to lose a figure or to
reduce the outside line one has to deal
with a hard taskmaster.

**Letting Women Vote for Presi-
dential Electors.**

We have received a number of let-
ters recently which ask the question
contained in the subjoined communi-
cation, which is:

"TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HER-
ALD: I should like to have an an-
swer to the following question
through your paper:

"It has been said that when Presi-
dent WILSON was last elected the
women of California turned the vote
in his favor; how could the women in
California or any other State have
the legal right to vote for President
of the United States before such power
had been given to them by the
United States Constitution?"

"They are now waiting for the
final State to give them that power."
"O. D. ROSSER."
"ATON-DE-THA-SEA, N. J., July 14."

The President and Vice-President
of the United States are not elected
directly by the voters, but are chosen
by electors of President and Vice-
President, who are commissioned by
the States in accordance with Section
2 of Article II. of the Constitution,
which provides:

"Each State shall appoint, in such
manner as the Legislature thereof
may direct, a number of electors,
equal to the whole number of Senators
and Representatives to which
the State may be entitled in the
Congress; but no Senator or Repre-
sentative, or person holding an office
of trust or profit under the United
States, shall be appointed an elector."

Under this provision several States,
up to the civil war, appointed their
electors by legislative act, and did not
submit their names to the people. The
manner of appointing electors is en-
tirely within the jurisdiction of the
Legislature in each State; conse-
quently the lawmakers of California
were completely within their power
when they admitted women to partici-
pate in the election of electors of
President and Vice-President.

Economic Unity in Central Europe.

At last practical measures to trans-
form self-determination from a liabil-
ity into an asset are beginning to take
definite shape in the Balkanized States
of what was once the Austrian Em-
pire. Agreements among Italy, Ger-
man Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-
Slovakia and Germany during the last
month give promise of restoring a
semblance of commercial unity, lack
of which since the armistice has
caused starvation and ruin in these
countries.

Any one unfamiliar with the man-
ner of conducting commerce in the
Austrian Empire prior to the terri-
torial segregation would find it hard
to comprehend the demoralization re-
sulting from the abrogation of the
old rules and customs. Railway
schedules, banking practices, business
contracts and time worn methods of
conducting trade even among cities
separated by only a few miles have
been thrown clear out of joint. The
consequence has been that the pro-
ducer could not deal with the manu-
facturer, the manufacturer with the
dealer or the dealer with the actual
consumer.

The sometime busy port of Trieste,
formerly one of the great trade cen-
ters of Austria-Hungary, has fallen
into decay because its railway, tele-
phone, telegraph and highway com-
munications with the interior traverse
four new republics and are subject to
the rules and regulations of as many
governments. Only the terminals are
under the control of Trieste, now gov-
erned by Italy. In these circumstances
a surplus of grain or fuel might ac-
cumulate in Hungary, Czecho-Slov-
akia or Jugo-Slavia, but it could not
be shipped out through Trieste be-
cause the railroads could not haul the
produce of one country across the
territory of another.

This sort of thing could not and did
not endure long without disastrous
results. Force of events has com-
pelled the new States to work out a
scheme to make interstate commerce
possible. An economic conference
just closed at Graz, German Austria,
has overhauled all railroad schedules
and provided fast trains at regular
intervals among Trieste, Vienna,
Prague and Belgrade. This at once
links up the four States which were
once a single empire. An agreement
also was made to construct a high
power telegraph line connecting the
four points. Uniform rates on both

rail and wire communications were
established.

Trieste is restored to its old im-
portance as a seaport, but Vienna
shares equally with the three other
capitals in transport and telegraph
communications.

Of equal significance is an agree-
ment between Czecho-Slovakia and
Germany giving the former a distinct
and separate port for its own use in
the harbor of Hamburg. The Bohe-
mian State of Czecho-Slovakia has
no seaport whatever. The arrange-
ment with Trieste is advantageous,
but the treaty with Germany giving
access to the outlet of the Elbe will
be vastly more useful. Czecho-Slov-
akian boundaries extend from Ger-
many clear across to the Balkan
peninsula. In exchange for the use
of the Hamburg harbor Germany obtains
access to the Balkans and Turkey.
This adds the all important link in
the chain giving Germany full access
to the Danube River, which has its
source in Germany, flows across Ger-
man Austria into Czecho-Slovakia,
down through Hungary into Jugo-
Slavia, borders Bulgaria and cuts
across Rumania to the Black Sea. It
is of immense advantage to Germany
to secure the passage for her com-
merce over this important interna-
tional waterway.

Regardless of the forms of govern-
ment, economic unity in central Eu-
rope is as essential as economic unity
among the States of our Union. The
commercial agreements among the
new republics as well as earlier con-
ventions between Poland and Danzig
are only the inevitable result of nat-
ural forces. The position of the much
disputed port of Fiume is almost ex-
actly parallel to that of Trieste. A
permanent settlement of its status is
possible only on business lines.

**Southern Friends of the United
States.**

The congratulations sent to this
country by South American and Cen-
tral American republics on Indepen-
dence Day had the ring of real sincer-
ity. The formality of their language
did not obliterate the cordial feeling
which inspired them.

These messages have a peculiar
meaning. CARRANZA during his rule-
ship in Mexico sought diligently to
sow distrust of the United States in
the Latin countries of this hemi-
sphere. Whether he was used by prop-
agandists of the Imperial German
Government or used those propagand-
ists for his own purposes is a ques-
tion of historical interest, but the fact
of practical as well as of historical
importance is that neither he nor
any other force antagonistic to the
United States has been able to destroy
the structure of friendship and respect
enlightened men in the three Amer-
icas have been striving to erect.

Our commercial and diplomatic
relations with other nations in the
New World, as elsewhere, must be
based on good feeling springing from
confidence inspired by straight deal-
ing in all things, and it is gratifying
to know that we get credit for our
honorable motives and our desire
for intimate good will among peoples
who have been subjected to a subtle
campaign to create international ill
will against us.

The radical brethren at Chicago
have found it impossible to agree on
the measure of radicalism the United
States needs and just how that radi-
calism should be applied. Radicalism
is a political condition which must be
adjusted to each individual's varying
desires with care. The seasoning
which fulfills every requirement one
day may be too hot or too mild on an-
other day. A league of radical think-
ers is hard to picture; if the radicals
are finally to place out of the world
the reformers ever consented to cooperate
they would cease to be radical.

Perhaps NICKY ARNSTEIN will hunt up
the Elwell murderer if District At-
torney SWANN asks him politely for help.

**The dark, unfathomed caves of
ocean bear full many a gem of pre-
cious rare and Secretary DAY-
TON has added others which may make
a lone fisherman bluish unseen, if he has
luck. Lieutenant CUTHBERT, U. S. N.,
before the court-martial seeking to
solve the mystery attached to the
carrying of 144 full "brown, unlabelled
bottles" from the Bahama island
sometimes now called by poets Rimini
the Blest, testified that the brown
game were dumped into the dark caves
of ocean off Miami, Florida, in ac-
cordance with the Eighteenth Amend-
ment, the Volstead law? No! In
accordance with Navy Order No. 28,
issued by Mr. Secretary DANIELS and
abolishing grog in the United States
Navy. The Lieutenant said that he
was "astounded" when he learned the
nature of the liquid contents of the
brown bottles. Who is there ade-
quately to word the thoughts which
will arise in the fisherman who hooks
what JONASRUUS hoots?**

The twenty-one wooden steamships
for which the Shipping Board can get
no bids are lying in Puget Sound, not
worth as ships the cost of the timber
in their hulls, the steel in their engine
rooms. One who recently inspected
the ships asserts that they can be
made into profitable cargo carriers
only if stripped of every appliance of
a self-propelling craft and used as
towed barges. The excuse for their
construction was "war necessity"; to
make a market for timber at war
prices, say the cynics. Could they
not be towed, laden with Pacific coast
products, to this port and scrapped
for those who largely paid for them?

Fairy Wets.

In many haunts the fairies dwell,
Some house them in a cowslip bell;
No doubt a calculated trick,
For there is wine with elfin kick.

And there are also water sprites.
Who find an ocean home delights,
Just how far out they tell us not,
Although that matters none a lot.

When there are fairy, we will be bound,
You know where moonshine may be found,
But most of all we envy moonbeams,
For they alone have cooler homes.

MR. COX'S EXCUSE WON'T DO
Evidence That He Knew of the Pro-
German Policy of His Paper.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Governor Cox challenges any man to
find a word that would in any way
confirm the idea that he was not op-
posed to the German military oligarchy
from the moment the war began.

It is stated in his behalf that the
quotations made from editorial articles
appearing in the Governor's paper, the
Dayton Daily News, are "old stuff" and
that they were used against him in his
Ohio campaign for Governor. This a
lawyer would characterize as a defence
by confession and avoidance, one not
popular because of its lack of merit,
exceedingly dangerous to rely on, and
technical.

One thing is certain: the Governor
had personal knowledge of the editorial
articles and did not disapprove of them
or give instructions to have their pub-
lication discontinued—for a term of years.
He exploited his paper in political ex-
ercises; he used the means of communi-
cation which he controlled to proclaim
doctrines that he dared not issue as his
own, and would benefit by, without mak-
ing himself personally responsible.

I do not know what they think of
such ethics in Ohio. I cannot believe
they will be acceptable in this section
of the country.

The incident may throw a sidelight
which will be of value to those engaged
in a character analysis of the two lead-
ing candidates. ROBERT G. LANGDON.
New York, July 15.

Plea of Governor Cox's Editor.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
George F. Burt, former editor of Gov-
ernor Cox's paper, is quoted as saying:
I was always opposed to war and
violence. I hate it. I would be willing
to kill any man who wants to fight.

If he tried, as he says he did, to edit
an American newspaper as it should be
edited, he didn't get very far if he wrote
such paradoxes as that quoted. I might
have believed his statement if he had not
contradicted himself in this instance, but
the rest of the article sounds like a poor
excuse.
R.
New York, July 15.

**He Cannot Evade the Record of His
Newspaper Utterances.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Governor Cox can hardly expect to
evade responsibility by saying that he
did not write the editorial articles for
his paper, the *Dayton News*, as your
correspondent says, giving pro-German
aid and support during the war.

George F. Burt, an old acquaintance
whom I know as a most competent
editor, gallant and chivalrous gentleman,
would of course take upon himself that
responsibility.

But he was the confidential repre-
sentative for Mr. Cox as well as the
editor and director of the *News* until later
he continued those confidential rela-
tions as private secretary to the Gov-
ernor, if I am not mistaken.

Governor Cox does not say that he
objected to these editorial articles or
that he directed them to be discontin-
ued. And it is well remembered in *Day-
ton* and throughout Ohio that the paper
did continue them, defending the sink-
ing of the Lusitania by German sub-
marines, and the Governor repeated that
sentiment in his campaign speeches at
the time, declaring vociferously that
Theodore Roosevelt and Charles E.
Hughes led the public condemnation.
H. S. FULLER.
New York, July 15.

A STRONG MAN OF YORE.

**Erastus Eggleston Once Tried to
Carry a Live Bear Home.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
In looking over some old records I have
come across another good story about
the giants of former days in New York
State. It is about the same man of
whom I wrote you recently.

He was my grandfather's brother,
Erastus Eggleston was his name, and
he was a giant in strength. He caught
a live bear weighing 200 pounds, threw
him over his shoulder and started off
on his homeward journey.

Naturally the bear carried him home.
Finally he got a place out of his mind.
He made him mad and he swung the bear
in the air and threw the animal to the
ground with such force that he killed him.
GEORGE M. EGGLESTON.
ULSTER PARK, July 15.

DIVING FOR DIAMONDS.

**Bell With Air Lock Employed in
South African River.**

From the South African Mining and En-
gineering Journal.

Deep in the Vaal River in South
Africa are diamonds. To get them a
device on the diving bell principle is
employed having a tubular shaft and
an air lock. This device is the inven-
tion of Fabian M. Cox, and it consists
of two pontoons rigidly connected by
decks, between which a roomy caisson
or diving bell is sunk to the river bed.

A tubular shaft joins the caisson to
a chamber above the water level and
the whole is air locked. To keep the
caisson submerged it is weighted with
iron ballast and the chamber is filled
with water which can be adjusted to
carry the necessary weight.

Compressed air is forced into the in-
terior of the upper or air lock chamber,
the shaft and the bell or caisson, and
the river water being thus forced out
below it is possible to carry on dig-
ging and loading operations conveniently.
The gravel is hoisted up the shaft and
delivered into a chute which holds about
a ton. When filled it is discharged by
a mechanism of double doors which
prevents the escape of compressed air
from the interior of the various caisson
compartments. Safety is provided by
means of the free communication of the
bell with the upper or air lock chamber
through the shaft and ladderway and
by an easily opened manhole above.

The air lock chamber is provided with
the usual manhole door and equalizing
valve, together with an air lock chute
for discharging gravel. A special door
closing the entrance to the tubular shaft,
which latter is furnished with ladder-
rungs and runners for skipway operated
by a hoist fixed in the air lock. The
bell is provided with collapsible seats
attached to the wall for the accommo-
dation of workers during lifting opera-
tions and with a centrifugal pump by
means of which the loosened gravel is
hoisted to the air lock or elevated di-
rect above water level to the dock of
the pontoon.

Fairly Safe.

Mr. Washington swept back the ocean
with a broom.
"You will only make the three miles fur-
ther off," we warned her.

Had Possibilities.

Guide—This is the Parthenon.
Tourist—Gee! What a porch!

A Modern Kansas Explorer.

From the *Oshkosh News*.
Mr. L. M. Wheeler made a recent visit
to Kansas City. He brought back a map
showing the glacial-south of big city.

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Plea of Governor Cox's Editor.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
George F. Burt, former editor of Gov-
ernor Cox's paper, is quoted as saying:
I was always opposed to war and
violence. I hate it. I would be willing
to kill any man who wants to fight.

If he tried, as he says he did, to edit
an American newspaper as it should be
edited, he didn't get very far if he wrote
such paradoxes as that quoted. I might
have believed his statement if he had not
contradicted himself in this instance, but
the rest of the article sounds like a poor
excuse.
R.
New York, July 15.

**He Cannot Evade the Record of His
Newspaper Utterances.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Governor Cox can hardly expect to
evade responsibility by saying that he
did not write the editorial articles for
his paper, the *Dayton News*, as your
correspondent says, giving pro-German
aid and support during the war.

George F. Burt, an old acquaintance
whom I know as a most competent
editor, gallant and chivalrous gentleman,
would of course take upon himself that
responsibility.

But he was the confidential repre-
sentative for Mr. Cox as well as the
editor and director of the *News* until later
he continued those confidential rela-
tions as private secretary to the Gov-
ernor, if I am not mistaken.

Governor Cox does not say that he
objected to these editorial articles or
that he directed them to be discontin-
ued. And it is well remembered in *Day-
ton* and throughout Ohio that the paper
did continue them, defending the sink-
ing of the Lusitania by German sub-
marines, and the Governor repeated that
sentiment in his campaign speeches at
the time, declaring vociferously that
Theodore Roosevelt and Charles E.
Hughes led the public condemnation.
H. S. FULLER.
New York,